FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WILL NOT YIELD TO UK INTIMIDATION, SAYS MINISTER

PY301528 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has stated that Argentine workers are working in Argentine territory, in the South Georgia Islands, and that they are working normally under the protection of the Argentine Government, which will not yield to any intimidation. He added that he had a meeting with the military junta to inform its members on the recent developments in this regard and about the present situation regarding the dispute with the UK.

Answering a question on his return to the Foreign Ministry at 1100 from this meeting, the foreign minister noted that it was not within his competence to decide whether he or other Foreign Ministry officials would hold a meeting with British Ambassador Anthony Williams. The foreign minister made this statement to journalists accredited to the Foreign Ministry upon his return from the meeting with the military junta.

Aircraft Carrier Sails

PY301737 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1652 GMT 30 Mar 82

[By Robert Powell]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- The only Argentine aircraft carrier departed yesterday for the South Atlantic in the latest development of the Argentine-British territorial conflict prompted by the landing of Argentine citizens on the South Georgia Islands, the Buenos Aires press reported today. The carrier 25 de Mayo sailed from Puerto Belgrano, a naval base 600 km south of Buenos Aires, newspapers reported. Three Argentine warships are already in the South Atlantic facing the British patrol ship Endurance in waters surrounding the Georgia Islands, an icy area over which both countries claim sovereignty. Other Argentine warships are also reportedly in that area.

Sources in diplomatic circles and in the Foreign Ministry have said that diplomatic efforts to solve the crisis have been suspended until a speech is delivered today in the British Parliament by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on the Malvinas and the Georgias. Diplomatic sources expressed concern over the possibility that a worsening of the conflict might lead Argentina into seizing the Malvinas, located approximately 400 km off the southern coast of the country. The sources said several high-ranking navy officers were in favor of taking over the Malvinas, whose 1,700 inhabitants are mainly British sheepherders.

British Submarine Sails

PY311204 Paris AFP in Spanish 1127 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] London, 31 Mar (AFP) -- Sources closely linked with the Defense Ministry said today that the nuclear submarine Superb of the Royal Navy has left Gibraltar for the Malvinas Islands, where it will arrive at the end of this week. The source said a second hunter-killer submarine and several destroyers and frigates may join the Superb -- which is equipped only with conventional armaments -- in the Atlantic.

British School Damaged

PY291400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0216 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Mar (AFP) -- According to the headmistress of an English school in San Andres, 18 km northeast of here, the school was the target last night of vandalism by a group of unidentified individuals who destroyed the furnishings and facilities and a telephone line and then started a fire. The fire seriously damaged two classrooms and other parts of the building, which were being repaired because classes were supposed to resume tomorrow.

BUENOS AIRES DEMONSTRATIONS REPRESSED BY POLICE

PY302212 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2110 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (NA) -- A group of demonstrators was dispersed violently by Federal Police cavalry at the corner of Moreno Street and Belgrano Avenue. Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), former UOM (metalworkers union) leader Lorenzo Miguel and Intransigent Party Chairman Oscar Alende were among the demonstrators. The cavalry literally attacked the demonstrators, who dispersed, while other police forces were throwing tear gas grenades. From there, the political and union leaders, together with several hundred demonstrators, regrouped and headed toward the Plaza de Mayo, where they too were dispersed by police.

CGT Leadership Arrested

PY302317 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2247 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (NA) -- Inside the empty building of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] at Saenz Pena and Brasil streets, CGT lawyer Jose Luis Rachid confirmed tonight that the entire Executive Board of the CGT had been arrested and requests for habeas corpus to hear charges will be filed with the court in the next few hours.

Earlier Arrests

PY302246 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1834 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (NA) -- The CGT [General Labor Confederation] leader, Saul Ubaldini, and NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS photographer Carlos Villoldo were arrested by the police at the corner of Bernardo de Irigoyen and Moreno streets. Other CGT leaders who were following Ubaldini were also arrested. The CLARIN labor reporter, Luis Sartori, was arrested.

CGT in 'Permanent Session'

PY311325 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (NA) -- The General Labor Confederation (CGT) denounced tonight the "abuse and brutal repression which prevented the workers and their leaders and the entire civilian population from making use of a right granted by the constitution, which entitles the people to lodge petitions before the authorities."

In a communique issued this evening by the lawyers of the CGT it is pointed out that the CGT Executive Council, which assumes the CGT's leadership temporarily, has decided to "declare the CGT organization in permanent session" until Saul Ubaldini and other leaders under arrest are released. At the same time it invites "the entire organized community to voice publicly to the repressive forces its repudiation."

More on Clashes

PY310024 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (NA) -- The strong repressive measures adopted by an extensive security apparatus prevented the realization at Plaza de Mayo of a protest called by the General Labor Confederation (CGT), but spectacularly changed the aspect of downtown Buenos Aires, which for hours was the scene of rampage and incidents, during which scores of persons were detained. In the interior of the country, the most serious incidents took place in Mendoza, where gendarmerie troops opened fire on demonstrators advancing toward the government house. Unofficial reports indicated early tonight that one person died as a result of the shooting and that five others were wounded in Mendoza.

Early tonight, Saul Ubaldini, the CGT secretary general, and other CGT leaders were detained by police in downtown Buenos Aires. Police cleared the temporary headquarters of the CGT at 1915 tonight and detained leader Jose Rodriguez, who was inside the building. Union sources reported that if the leaders are not released tonight, they would consider the possibility of calling a stoppage.

At 2000 it was still impossible to estimate the number of detainees, but preliminary estimates indicate more than 100. Among the detainees are Leo Perez Esquivel, son of the Nobel Peace Prize winner, and five of the so-called "Mothers of Plaza de Mayo." Several press photographers were beaten and detained during the numerous incidents throughout a vast area as of 1700. They were released several hours afterward. The former governor of La Rioja, Carlos Saul Menem, was beaten by police and detained for a short time.

Very strict control by police at the main accesses to the capital stopped the formation of columns of demonstrators in greater Buenos Aires. Police in Avellaneda dispersed without violence a group of approximately 600 demonstrators, who reformed in small groups and entered the capital on the public transport system. This same type of incident was repeated for 3 hours throughout the downtown area of the city and all were of an identical nature. When a column of demonstrators formed, police would charge and detain some of the demonstrators. The police also launched tear gas when people persisted in protesting. The groups would disperse and then regroup some minutes afterward a few blocks away to continue their protest. The most-shouted slogans were: "CGT, CGT!" and "It is going to end, the military dictatorship is going to end!" Police repression was repudiated with shouts of "Murder, murder," and with insults.

3 Wounded by Gunshots

PY311257 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0233 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (NA) -- According to sources of the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers' (SMATA) branch in the capital, three persons received bullet wounds during the clash between demonstrators and police at the corner of Diagonal Sur and Chacabuco.

Claim 1,500 Arrested

PY311243 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1042 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Mar (NA) -- Jose Luis Rachid, lawyer of the General Confederation of Workers (CGT), stated this morning that "at least 1,500 persons were arrested" during the riots yesterday in downtown Buenos Aires.

Tucuman Demonstration

PY311253 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0117 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 30 Mar (NA) -- Provincial police today arrested the main leaders of the local branches of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) and Multiparty Group -- among them a president of the National Chamber of Deputies -- after more than 400 persons marched through town to the historic house where Argentine independence was declared. Arrested, among others, were Nicasio Sanchez Toranzo, member of the Peronist party and former president of the Chamber of Deputies; Filix Motte, lawyer for the Radical Civic Union; Eiburcio Lopez Guzman, head of the Christian Democratic Party branch of Tucuman Province; Bernabe Gimenez, secretary of the local CGT branch, and Carlos Javier Aguirre, member of the Developmentist Party.

The arrests took place this afternoon when some 400 persons, headed by these figures, arrived at the house after marching some 500 meters chanting slogans against the government and demanding "peace, bread and work."

POLICE LAUNCH OPERATION TO EVICT MANTA SQUATTERS

PA301625 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Report from Manta by Cesar Davalos Herrera -- live]

[Text] Some 1,500 police launched a huge operation at 0500 today to evict more than 6,000 squatters who had taken over some 6 square km of land in Las Cumbres, wihtin the urban perimeter. The police, accompanied by dogs, have used large amounts of tear gas. The squatters have resisted firmly, but a number of children and women have reportedly been affected by the gas and taken to local hospitals.

The operation is succeeding. Over 2,000 squatters have already been evicted from the land they had invaded peacefully. The police are burning the squatters' huts and the remaining squatters are abandoning the area. No casualties have been reported so far. The squatters had arrived from other parts of Manabi Province as well.

Minister on Imported Violence

PA280216 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Government Minister Galo Garcia has said the vandalism in Manta goes against Ecuadorean law, which preserves and guarantees the right to own property. He accused a certain municipal authority of preventing the police from fulfilling their duties.

[Begin recording] I believe Ecuadoreans have enough commonsense to not become involved in such a difficult situation which will hurt not only the national government. We are not talking about government stability or reaching 1984; it is a matter of defending Ecuador's interests, because the crazy actions many people want to get involved in will complicate the lives of Ecuadoreans.

The Ecuadoreans don't have to defend President Hurtado, but they do have to protect their own interests, and we are committed to this. This must be done with order and firmness and at the right time.

If the circumstances require us to show calm and firmness, as when we had to decide between the holocaust among the police and the massacre of civilians, we will make a decision, but this does not mean we are yielding in our positions. This only means we have to stop and design a way to control the country. It only indicates the authorities' firm will to defend the interests of the Ecuadoreans. Ecuadoreans want a regime by Ecuadoreans and for Ecuadoreans. We don't want the import of physical and verbal violence from abroad -- which has infiltrated into certain movements -- to fill up our country.

We are determined to prevent this. I believe there are many Ecuadoreans, a majority of Ecuadoreans, who want to face this decisively and energetically and within the channels of respect for constitutional rights and within the law. [end recording]

TERRORISTS ATTACK AYACHUCHO, CAUSE POWER BLACKOUT

PY291645 Paris AFP in Spanish 1421 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Mar (AFP) -- It was reported here today that armed terrorist commandos last night tried to take over the city of Ayacucho, 575 km south of Lima, causing a blackout after blowing up three high-tension towers. Ayachucho, a virulent center of terrorism, where a state of emergency and curfew were imposed after the 3 March events, was attacked by armed groups from four different points, according to police sources.

Before the attack, which began at 2000 local time, the commandos they dynamited three high-tension towers, leaving the city in complete darkness, and simultaneously began firing machineguns in an attempt to advance into the city. The terrorists also set off explosives in different zones of the city, dynamited the police hospital and attacked barracks of civilian guards and the Republican Guards. After 3 hours of fighting, joint police forces gained control of the situation and the attackers fled. There are no indications, however, of the number of casualties on either side, although the terrorists always take their casualties with them.

This coordinated action is similar to the attack the terrorists rehearsed in this capital last Friday, where they also caused a blackout and groups armed with explosives attacked several private institutions and enterprises.

Attack on Ranch

PY300203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 28 Mar (AFP) -- Five people -- three peasants, one presumed terrorist and a policeman -- died when a commando group of 80 terrorists assaulted and pillaged the Ayzarca ranch in Ayacucho the day before yesterday in the south-central Andes, a zone convulsed by an intermittant wave of attacks, it was reported today. The terrorists, including three women, attacked the ranch, located in Cangallo Province, Ayacucho Department, with automatic weapons, handguns and explosives.

In a 3-hour shootout three peasants, one presumed terrorist and one policeman died and five attackers were wounded but were carried away by their companions, and two policemen were wounded. Before fleeing, the attackers pillaged and burned the ranchouse, taking arms, munitions and food and taking six policemen and the son-in-law of the ranch owner as hostages. According to reports, the policemen were abandoned about 5 km from the ranch naked and bound. It is not known what has happened to the other hostage, Andres Gutierrez.

BELAUNDE PROMISES STRONGER ANTITERRORIST MEASURES

PY300206 Paris AFP in Spanish 2011 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 28 Mar (AFP) -- President Fernando Belaunde today announced measures of increased severity following the increase in violence and said the armed forces are prepared to intervene when necessary against the wave of violence that is affecting the country.

After recognizing that the blackout that hit part of Lima last Friday due to the blowing up of a high-tension tower in Huancayo was synchronized with the multiple dynamite attacks in Lima, the president revealed that tomorrow the government will take further measures to give better protection to the towers, 13 of which have already been blown up. However, the chief of state, responding to those who want energetic action against the violence, said neither torture nor any other type of abuse will be tolerated under his administration and that human rights will be respected.

The armed forces, with whose high commanders and officers he said he keeps in constant contact, will be used as necessary and it is possible that army engineers will be sent soon to the worst-hit areas such as Ayacucho, "but not carrying arms but tools."

Similarly, Belaunde said the terrorists, who don't show their faces, are made up of groups which couldn't achieve power by the electoral route and who will not get it through terrorism either. He said whatever happens, elections will be held in 1985 in order to hand over power.

Finally, the Peruvian president revealed that 16 persons have been detained as a result of last Friday's events, and he called on the media to not magnify the terrorist actions, but not to cover them up either.

OBSERVER PLEASED AT CONDUCT OF EL SALVADOR VOTE

PY301226 Paris AFP in Spanish 1920 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 29 Mar (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government, which had sent observers to El Salvador, has expressed its hopes and best wishes in the wake of the elections held yesterday in that Central American country. Since President Fernando Belaunde expressed his hope yesterday that the Salvadoran elections would lead to a stable and representative government without tying itself to any one party, the president has made no additional official declaration today.

The president recalled that Domingo Garcia Rada, president of the National Electoral Court, had gone to El Salvador to represent Peru as an observer at the elections. Former Justice Minister Felipe Osterling also went to El Salvador on a special invitation. He reported from El Salvador that the elections went smoothly, adding that he was quite pleased with the way the elections were conducted, both in the capital and the interior, where reasonable control measures were adopted to prevent tampering with the results.

COMMENTATOR FEARS U.S. SUPPORT FOR RIGHTWING

PY301533 Lima CARETAS in Spanish 8 Mar 82 pp 44-46

[Jose Rodriguez Elizondo article]

[Excerpts] Last week in Washington, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick indulged again in her persistent mood of nostalgia. Speaking before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, she contended that "there had been more political freedom and less violations of rights under the dictatorship of Somoza than under the present (Nicaraguan) government." The Sandinists, for their part, continue to move swiftly toward a form of totalitarianism which, strangely enough, is not identified with Stalinism but with Hitler's Nazism. Could this oversimplified view accurately reflect the thinking of the Reagan administration? Has the traditional U.S. pragmatism been replaced by a Spaghetti Western-type [italica coboyada] view in which the good are bad and the bad are awful?

Somehow the new line followed by the recent Reagan program is substantiating the stance of some Latin American reformists who had been criticized until recently -- those who, beginning with Chilean leader Eduardo Frei, were systematically disqualified and labeled as "Latin American Kerenskis" by diehard conserative sectors in the region. From this viewpoint, not only the existence of a Latin American political center is now at stake; should the extreme position of figures such as Jeane Kirkpatrick prevail in the United States, that would mean that the U.S. democratic system itself is in danger because there is only a thin line between accepting dictatorships and establishing them; a step designed to avoid "worse evils" by which principles are trampled on heavily. And every academician knows that a country's foreign policy is only a projection of what is taking place within its borders.

HERRERA: EL SALVADOR VOTE ANTICOMMUNIST VICTORY

PA291845 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 29 Mar (AFP) -- Luis Herrera Campins, Venezuela's Christian Democratic president, has said that the elections in El Salvador represent "a worldwide defeat for communism and its allies." He added that they are a "major step toward ending the violence and achieving peace and a democratic and institutional solution."

Herrera said "Reports from our ambassador there are quite positive and indicate that the process exceeded even the most optimistic estimates."

Favors Arms Proposal

PA291314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0246 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 25 Mar (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins spoke favorably today about Honduras' initiative on disarmament in Central America and control over certain types of weapons. The proposal, presented at the OAS within a general peace plan for the area, "must receive in principle the sympathy and support of those countries fighting for the institutionalization of democracy and freedom and that want peace firmly established in the area," Herrera Campins said.

Herrera was speaking in response to a question about his meeting last night with a mission sent by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to explain the Honduran peace plan for Central America. Herrera Campins said: "I am very glad that there are only a few days before the elections are held in El Salvador. I have always regarded this as the first step toward ending violence and achieving an institutional and democratic climate."

Regarding the FMLN proposal to negotiate a political solution to the conflict, he said that "until the elections are held, I can't begin to see an answer to that FMLN letter, which recognizes the good faith, good will and political loyalty with which the Venezuelan Government has been acting in connection with the Central American crisis."

PRESIDENT APPOINTS FOUR WOMEN TO CABINET POSTS

PA310319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2209 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 30 Mar (AFP) -- Four women became new ministers in President Luis Herrera Campins' cabinet as the results of an unprecedented decision, which increases the posts held by women in the Venezuelan 25-member cabinet to 5.

The new ministers, who were sworn in today, are Nidia Villegas, minister of agriculture and livestock; Maritza Izaguirre, minister of planning; Maria Cristina Maldonado de Campos, minister of urban development, and Leonor Mirabal, minister of state for congressional relations.

Venezuela has never had more than one woman in any cabinet. Since Herrera took power in 1979, only Mercedes Pulido de Briceno, minister of state for womens affairs, belonged to the cabinet. However, she will now be joined by four other women.

NEW ENVOY TO U.S. COMMENTS ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

FL291815 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2235 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- The new Mexican ambassador to Washington, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, stated here today that Mexico would like to maintain just and cordial relations with the United States and, consequently, make it possible to negotiate matters to successful solutions. "Undoubtedly," he said, "Mexico's relations with the United States are a basic part of Mexico's foreign relations." Included among them, he said, are multilateral matters such as the peace proposal for Central America and the Caribbean and the improvement of relations between the United States, Cuba and Nicaragua as proposed by President Jose Lopez Portillo.

The diplomat was interviewed at the Mexico City International Airport as he prepared to leave for the U.S. capital. He said there were no instant or magical solutions but "good fences make good neighbors." ["Buenas bardas hacen buenos vecinos."] He said he would deliver a personal greeting to President Ronald Reagan from President Lopez Portillo and added that he hopes the program for peace in Central America will be successfully administered with the political and diplomatic efforts of the Mexican Government. He said it was significant that all parties involved in the Central American and Caribbean problems have a great desire to resolve the crisis affecting those countries, to achieve peace and to move ahead toward democratic, economic and social development.

"We should not be afraid of the economic or political crisis, or of the conflicts in Latin America. I believe that this, after all, is a process which all peoples have had to go through in the history of mankind," he said, "and in most cases it has resulted in the strengthening of the institutions." Sepulveda Amor said that "Mexico's foreign policy is solid, consistent and has a vigorous, firm basis with added quality." He noted that "Mexico today has greater responsibilities in domestic and foreign affairs and we are confident that we will be able to deal with these new responsibilities politically."

He stressed that the source and development of Mexico's foreign policy is founded in the Mexican society as well as in the migration policy. "We must not forget the exceptional benefits it has brought to our country to attract streams of refugees requesting political asylum," he emphasized. He said he was carrying in his briefcase a combination of matters such as trade, fishing, the undocumented [Mexicans in the United States], and border issues [to be discussed with the United States].

CEMA MEMBERS TO PURCHASE MORE COFFEE, COTTON

FL271201 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Commerce (SECOM) announced today that the socialist countries would increase their purchases of coffee, cotton and exportable surplus manufactured goods. SECOM said that during the fourth CEMA meeting, CEMA and Mexico had determined that the present level of trade did not reflect the actual capacity of trade between Mexico and that group of nations. During the meeting, headed by Roberto Davila Gomez Palacio, SECOM's director of international economic cooperation, and Juan Garcia [as received], director of Czechoslovakia's Ministry of Foreign Trade, the possibility of expanding trade between Mexico and CEMA had been reiterated.

Delegates from Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and CEMA participated [in the meeting]. Mexico was represented by officers of the SECOM and the Secretariats of Foreign Relations and Patrimony and Industrial Development as well as representatives from public and private organizations involved in trade and international affairs.

PAREDES VIEWS GOVERNMENT CHANGES, EL SALVADOR

PA302040 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The Panama National Guard General Staff, headed by Commander in Chief Col Ruben Dario Paredes, this morning visited the Canal Commission at the administratin building in Balboa. The Panamanian officers were received by Administrator Dennis McAuliffe and Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo Bernal. When he arrived at the administration building, Colonel Paredes was questioned by newsmen.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the meaning of this visit to the Canal administration?

[Answer] As a public official I came to see how things are in the Panama Canal, which is important for the Panamanian people. We came only to find out how things are going and how we can cooperate to make them work better.

[Question] Do you have anything in mind to discuss?

[Answer] Nothing, absolutely nothing. This is an orientation visit.

[Question] How does Colonel Paredes feel about 1 April?

[Answer] Perfect. [end recording]

On the results of the Salvadoran elections, he said: [Begin recording] [Paredes] This is a very optimistic indication that the elections will point towards peace. With a greater effort by the Salvadoran people, the rulers and those who are governed, I am certain -- and I hope this is so -- that with a good, divine guidance those people will find peace. They have bled too much.

[Question] Recently Foreign Minister Ozores said that Panama would offer mediation for the Central American problems. You said recently in Veraguas that our problems are our problems. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] Our problems are our problems. I also said that we are the friend of all peoples. If the Panamanians can, without sacrificing our security and peace, help other peoples find their own peace, why not help, as long as we do not place our security, peace and peaceful coexistence in jeopardy?

[Question] Colonel Paredes, recently you referred to political deterioration. You said that some officials have suffered political deterioration, and recently President Royo said that there would be no changes in the government.

[Answer] I have no opinion on this.

[Question] Colonel Paredes, in your very special opinion what use will the National Guard make of the 1,500 new guardsmen who will soon be on the job? Will they increase vigilance or will they...

[Answer] Principally to increase vigilance for the people so that sleeping Panamanians will be better guarded. We concede that we had neglected this to a certain degree. We are going to improve it. That is the first priority, to protect the security of every Panamanian.

[Question] Finally, Colonel, you had said that the Central American problem affects Panama directly or indirectly. What is your opinion of its principal impact on Panama?

[Answer] Well, we are feeling a negative effect in traditional trade with the Central American countries. I will give you an example. Nestle used to sell almost 60 percent of its condensed milk production in Central America, principally in Nicaragua. Now that milk is surplus and there is no market for this production. That is just one simple example, and there are similar cases.

EL SALVADOR

FINAL 'INTERIM' REPORT ISSUED ON ELECTION COUNT

PA310211 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish at 0156 GMT on 31 March broadcasts national election results as of 0140 GMT. Breakdowns by department are not given. The results are:

ARENA	287,327
Democratic Action (AD)	78,437
National Conciliation (PCN)	171,948
Christian Democrats (PDC)	397,853
Popular Orientation (POP)	9,994
Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS)	30,712

The station then notes that a total of 1,109,093 votes have been counted, after which it notes that "this will be the last report. We will give you the final results per departments tomorrow."

FIVE RIGHTWING PARTIES TAKE LEAD IN ELECTIONS

NC310700 Paris AFP in English 0650 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Mar (AFP) -- A coalition of five rightwing parties has won 36 seats in El Salvador's Constitutent Assembly, against only 24 for the centre-right Christian Democrats of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, according to the latest official results.

At 0500 GMT today, the Electoral Council announced that, with 95 percent of votes in Sunday's elections counted, the coalition grouping the Republican Nationalist Alliance, the Democratic Action Party, the National Conciliation Party, the Popular Orientation Party and the Salvadoran People's Party had won 60 percent of the ballot.

The Christian Democrats remain the single most powerful party, with 40 percent of voter support, but lose office under electoral arrangements. However, they were today expected to join in the assembly with the most likely composition of the assembly seen as the following:

Republican Nationalist Alliance	19 seats
Democratic Action	2 seats
National Conciliation Party	14 seats
Christian Democrats	24 seats
People's Party	1 seat
Popular Orientation Party	no seat

Coalition Manifesto

PA302032 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Mar 82 p 19

[Paid advertisement: "Manifesto to the Salvadoran People"]

[Text] The political parties that have signed the present manifesto, after analyzing the results of the election held yesterday, address the Salvadoran people with devotion and patriotic fervor in the following terms:

1. The firm, resolute and brave attitude of all our citizens, who participated by their votes in one of the most important decisions for the future life of El Salvador is worthy of the greatest praise and of our most profound recognition.

2. This recognition is also extended to the large numbers of citizens who, because of serious errors and defects in the electoral system adopted by the Central Elections Counc were unable to cast their votes for the party of their choice. By their presence and the civic effort, they voted, before the world, for the salvation of our fatherland.

3. The armed forces, by their efforts to combat the extremist violence, which sought to intimidate the people and prevent the elections, while simultaneously preserving public order and calm, fulfilled their pledge to be the guarantor of a process that was free of impositions and coercion. This attitude will be recorded as a honorable page in the history of our armed institution. Together, the people and armed forces have helped to freely express before the world the authentic will of the Salvadoran nation.

4. This will, expressed in the elections on 28 March, stresses the following points:

A. A resounding rejection of violence and the adoption of the democratic electoral path as the first collective step for solution of our grave problems.

B. The rejection of communism and communitarianism as lifestyles and as forms of political and social organization.

C. Adherence to the democratic, representative system as a form of government, to the free enterprise economic system, and to full respect for human rights and social justice as the bases of harmonious coexistence.

D. The preservation and improvement of the socioeconomic reforms carried out in national structures and institutions in a manner that, without political intent of any kind, makes them operational and truly beneficial to the life of the Salvadoran people.

E. Unity of the entire Salvadoran people in an effort to achieve a prompt morale and economic restoration of our fatherland, while avoiding doctrines or policies that tend to create differences and hatred among Salvadorans and proscribing all forms of revenge and vengeance.

5. In thus interpreting the will expressed by the national community through a majority vote for the undersigned parties, we state in conclusion that the undersigned parties, maintaining their own personalities and ideological positions, will seek the establishment of a government of national unity with the objective of installing the regime of concord and peace that is so necessary for the stability of our democratic and republican institutions, for fruitful labor by all Salvadorans and for the well-being and progress of our fatherland. Dated San Salvador, 29 March 1982.

[Signed] For the Democratic Action Party, Rene Fortin Magana, secretary general
For the Nationalist Republican Alliance, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president
For the National Conciliation Party, Raul Molina, secretary general
For the Popular Orientation Party, Armando Pena Quezada, director
For the Salvadoran Popular Party, Francisco Quinonez, secretary general

PDC LEADERS COMMENT ON OPPOSITION PLANS

PA310030 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Mar 82 pp 3, 13

[Text] In an interview yesterday afternoon, the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, referred to the national unity government proposed by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA.

Hugo Alfredo Samayoa, a PDC leader, said that opposition parties have every right to implement whatever agreement they have reached. The interview was held at the home of U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton, who offered a reception for the political party leaders who participated in Sunday's elections.

PDC leaders said that the Salvadoran people, who turned out en masse for last Sunday's elections, deserve complete sympathy and support from the U.S. Government and people, which would inevitably contribute to a similar response from other countries.

As for the opposition parties -- the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA; the National Conciliation Party; the Salvadoran Popular Party; the Democratic Action Party; and the Popular Orientation Party -- which have been talking about a government of national unity, the PDC leaders said that they have every right to make proposals and to reach agreements, now that the elections are over.

Meanwhile, Hugo Alfredo Samayoa indicated that what is very significant in all of this is that the people went to the polls on 28 March to make a decision and that it was a decision made by the majority of the population.

HAVANA SEES U.S. EMBASSY ROLE IN PARTIES' COALITION

PA302253 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador has become the center of talks held by six right-wing and extreme rightwing organizations that participated in Sunday's electoral farce to form a provisional government. U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton told the press that the composition of the Constituent Assembly, which will elect a new provisional government, will be decided through that negotiation process. Hinton said that the United States could give its support to a government formed by an extreme rightwing coalition if its program responds to U.S. interests.

Hours after meeting privately with the U.S. ambassador, retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the Salvadoran extreme rightwing, insisted that he had won Sunday's elections and said that a civilian and two military officers who already have the support of Washington will comprise the provisional government.

Meanwhile, large numbers of Salvadoran genocidal troops unsuccessfully continue their efforts to recover the city of Usulutan, which has been under guerrilla control for several days. Heavy fighting is also taking place in the Departments of Morazan, San Miguel, San Vicente and Chalatenango.

MANAGUA: FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON 28 MARCH ELECTION

PA301504 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The FMLN yesterday announced its stand on the electoral farce sponsored Sunday by the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta. The FMLN general command also reported on the revolutionary activities carried out in the last few days, which at the time of preparing this report are taking place in various parts of the Salvadoran territory.

On Radio Venceremos, the FMLN press secretariat broadcast the following communique, which we managed to monitor: [Begin recording] Communique No 14, released by the FMLN press secretariat on the electoral farce and the revolutionary army's current military offensive. Amid intense military activities by the FMLN which extended over the entire country, under a strong [word indistinct] military operation (?launched by the enemy), and amid serious obstacles, the genocidal junta held its election.

Yesterday, 28 March, the Salvadoran and other peoples witnessed a new maneuver by the military dictatorship and the Reagan administration to [word indistinct] an antipopular and highly defensive government, which will offer no real solution to the current crisis, thus supporting further military intervention in our country. Next comes the manipulation of figures to fabricate a false image. But they will not get away with this, because the Salvadoran people's heroic struggle will continue to grow.

As predicted by the FMLN general command, the voting was held only in places under the firm control and in fear of the regime's troops. Voters were mostly members of the ruling and upper middle classes and servants of the dictatorship.

The true people did not vote. The workers, the peasants, the students, the intellectuals and the market women, who make up the majority of the people, did not vote. Many of them fought in our ranks or gave their support to our combatants.

The elections are merely an effort to justify a bloody government that hypocritically proclaims democracy but only yesterday evening massacred the heroic people of Apopa and bombed several popular neighborhoods in Usulutan. Enthusiastically and with determination, the people [word indistinct] in the popular neighborhoods of San Salvador, Apopa and other cities, supporting the FMLN's military activities in various ways.

Since 26 March, the FMLN forces have stepped up their offensive military activities, display their combative capacity, initiative, high morale and revolutionary spirit. These have been expressed in (?hundreds) of regions throughout the country. These activities continued yesterday all over the country, thus proving our decision to struggle unwaveringly. The enemy army, meanwhile, is increasingly showing its inability, deterioration and low morale.

The FMLN general command announced a few days ago that we would fight before, during and after the elections. That is what we have done, what we are currently doing and what we will continue to do. The FMLN reaffirms that it will continue to fight invincibly to achieve national liberation, social justice and peace. We urge all the governments and peoples to step up their solidarity in order to check intervention against our struggling people and to stop genocide and the constant violation of our human rights.

We ask all peoples to continue accompanying us with renewed energy in our struggle until a prompt and real solution to the Salvadoran crisis is achieved. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[signed] Press Secretariat, FMLN

[dated] 29 Mar 1982 [end recording]

MANAGUA GIVES FMLN REPORT ON USULUTAN FIGHTING

PA301626 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas have destroyed an important bridge over the coastal highway, located some 80 km from San Salvador [words indistinct] in the eastern part of the country. This halted vehicular and railroad traffic, according to the AGENCIA INTERNACIONAL [as heard] DE PRENSA, AIP. The action took place yesterday as FMLN columns were fighting for the fifth day in the city of Usulutan. The shortest route between that city and San Salvador is now cut off.

The insurgents have also reported that they remain in control of the area between kms 61 and 84 of that highway and that harassment units have been posted at several points along the Pan-American Highway, which is the other main highway in El Salvador, according to the news agency.

The FMLN announced yesterday that it had taken over the police precinct in Usulutan, capital of the department of the same name. The fighting in Usulutan, the fourth most important city in the country, continued for the fifth day today. The revolutionaries feel that the eventual fall of this town would be the first step toward total control of eastern El Salvador. The report that we monitored is as follows:

[Begin recording] Flash bulletin from the press secretariat of the FMLN General Headquarters. San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America, 19 Mar . 1982. Bulletin No 5. We inform the Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world that FMLN combat units at 0500 today occupied the national police precinct in the city of Usulutan, after heavy fighting. The enemy fled in panic.

We also report that our units remain in control of several sectors of that important city of over 61,000 inhabitants, located 110 km from San Salvador. Since 25 March, the FMLN forces have occupied important points in this city. The enemy has indiscriminately bombed the northern neighborhoods, especially (?Montserrat).

The latest reports indicate that the enemy dispatched a company of paratroops, which the guerrilla forces successfully contained. The enemy bombing has destroyed 22 houses and caused many victims among the civilian population. Since 25 March, the FMLN has inflicted 142 casualties on the enemy. For our part, we report that we have lamentably sustained the loss of two heroic fighters.

We also report that early this morning, 29 March, the city of Santa Elena was occupied by FMLN guerrilla forces. Santa Elena is located [words indistinct] from Usulutan and has a population of over [number indistinct] inhabitants. At midday, the revolutionary soldiers and the people of Santa Elena held a large scale meeting and shouted slogans hailing the FMLN. United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, El Salvador will win! [Signed] FMLN Press Secretariat.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT THANKS DEMONSTRATORS FOR SUPPORT

PA300415 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0158 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Government junta President Gen Efrain Rios Montt thanked a large crowd of demonstrators for their support and said that he is working "hard" to "hold completely honest elections as soon as possible" in Guatemala. Rios Montt thanked a demontration held in his favor by several thousand persons in Guatemala City's central park. He pointed out that this was "a voluntary gathering in which the people were not trucked in, nor were they paid a per diem to attend." The demonstration was organized by the Christian Democracy, the National Renovating Party, the anti-communist National Liberation Movement, all of which are political organizations opposed to the Lucas Garcia Government deposed on 23 March 1982.

At the central park there was support for the government through speeches delivered by Vinicio Cerezo the secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democrats and Leonel Sisniega Otero, former vice presidential candidate for the National Liberation Movement. Both said that they were speaking as citizens and not as political leaders and praised the military junta for "having liberated us" from a corrupt government.

NEW GOVERNMENT: POLITICAL OPPOSITION NONEXISTENT

PA301941 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Col Jaime Rabanales, public relations secretary of the military government junta, said today, in reply to queries from foreign correspondents, that there is no political opposition now because the opposition was against the deposed administration. On the contrary, what we have is general support and full backing for the military government junta, he said. He added that it is a fact that the people are enthusiastic and euphoric about the stance assumed by the Guatemalan Army.

GENERAL GUEVARA REPORTEDLY DEPARTED COUNTRY

PA292137 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] It was learned in the capital city this afternoon that the former presidential candidate for the Popular Democratic Front, Angel Anibal Guevara, left the country on Thursday. Well-informed sources said that General Guevara, accompanied by his family, left Guatemala, possibly for the United States.

PAPER SAYS 20 FORMER OFFICIALS ARRESTED

PA292328 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 29 Mar 82 p 5

[Article entitled: "At Least 20 Government Officials Under Arrest"]

[Text] Several former secretaries general and directors will appear before the tribunals. At least 20 former officials of the Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia administration, which was overthrown by a coup on 23 March, are under arrest in the II Police Corps, according to judiciary authorities who learned about a writ of habeas corpus filed on behalf of some of them.

The names of the former government officials were not disclosed, but it was learned that, over the weekend, state security agents plainclothes arrested them in offices and residences. It is believed that those arrested include several former secretaries general, former directors general, and former officials with the same rank. Justice tribunals in this capital were processing several cases yesterday involving writs of habeas corpus filed on behalf of those arrested, who have been detained since Friday at the II Police Corps.

Meanwhile, at the national police headquarters it was learned that other former officials of the previous government will be arrested this week. It is not known whether those to be arrested will be detained for strict questioning or whether they will be arraigned. It was explained in the justice tribunals that thus far none of those arrested have been indicted and that a police report is pending. Many doubts concerning this matter may be cleared up today, our sources stated, noting that the tribunals can adjudicate the police charges.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE FORMER MINISTER

PA301840 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The scandalous peripheral highway system deal is being carefully investigated by a commission appointed by the military government junta, Col Francisco Luis Gordillo, minister of communications and public works and junta member, has announced.

The deal, which caused great concern among citizens, is being investigated by a commission that will work intensely to reach a verdict after carrying out its work reliably and thoroughly.

According to Colonel Gordillo, if the illegality of this transaction is established, action will be taken against those responsible, for the law will be enforced rigorously against those involved in this scandal, which involves many million quetzales. Gordillo added that former Communications and Public Works Minister Gregorio Villalta Urias is undergoing a detailed and rigorous investigation. The former minister always stayed in his office and never maintained contact with the local press. Now the military government junta is investigating all the projects he carried out, to determine if there were any instances of mismanagement. The military government junta is conducting an audit to check on the construction of buildings and roads and on the famous deal involving the construction of speed bumps. All this will help determine whether the former minister is guilty.

The military government junta is currently studying all the projects carried out in order to determine if there was mishandling of funds. The junta is currently conducting an audit. According to Colonel Gordillo, an effort will be made to clear up everything connected with a 15 million quetzales loan that was to be used for road maintenance. He added that a commission has been appointed to study this case thoroughly in order to determine what happened to these funds, as well as who is responsible.

Junta member Gordillo also said that all contracts for projects and works will be checked. According to him a special commission will carefully study all of the previous communications minister's contracts. Gordillo stated categorically that not a single contract will go unchecked, not even those already carried out or awarded. The idea, he explained, is to determine both the purity and legality of these contracts, since the people's funds (?are used for these works).

POLICE DETECTIVE CORPS UNDER INVESTIGATION

PA291939 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0635 GMT 29 Mar 82

[By Antonio Monzon]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 29 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- According to police spokesmen, the new Guatemalan authorities have ordered an investigation to determine if National Police Detective corps members were involved in illegal activities.

Oswaldo Xolon Yat, the new police chief, ordered that an investigation be conducted to determine if any member of the corps, also known as the judicial police, is guilty of breaking the law. The detective corps is considered "the main factor of repression" used by the Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia administration, overthrown on 23 March, and by previous governments as well.

A leftist politician who asked not to be identified said that "its members have been used to persecute the citizens." The leader recalled a recent public debate between Jose Manuel Valiente Tellez, former chief of this organization, and Pedro Garcia Arredondo, who was removed from his post as police chief on Friday.

The controversy began after one of Tellez' brothers was murdered in a cafeteria in the northern part of this capital. After Tellez left his post he was replaced by Arredondo. Tellez accused Arredondo of ordering both this murder and a later attack against possible witnesses.

In the series of mutual recriminations that ensued, Tellez and Arredondo accused each other of being involved in murders, kidnappings, bribes and other crimes. Tellez survived four subsequent attacks but in the last attack, which included grenades and machinegun fire against his home, his wife and daughter were killed.

Accompanied by several members of his family, Tellez abandoned Guatemala and is currently in Los Angeles recovering from injuries sustained during the last attack.

According to press sources, the former police officer recently telephoned the local media to announce his return to Guatemala, "to prove that Garcia and the judicial police are guilty of several crimes and of the attacks against my person."

Meanwhile, the Guatemalans are waiting for the government plan that will regulate the administration of the three-member military junta that took power in the 23 March coup d'etat, which are still to be announced. Official sources said that the document would be revealed this week.

OFFICIALS PRAISE SALVADORAN ELECTION EFFORTS

PA300427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Mar (AFP) -- The Guatemalan Government has remained silent regarding the results of the elections held yesterday in El Salvador. Meanwhile, political sectors have praised the civic demonstration of the Salvadoran people.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, said that "the Salvadoran elections concern El Salvador only," although he admitted that "every social-political event in Central America affects the rest of the area." He also emphasized that everything done in Guatemala or El Salvador "for the purpose of returning to democracy and honesty," is well received by the people of these countries.

Political circles commented favorably on the civic demonstration of the Salvadoran people who risked gunfire and voted en masse, according to Christian Democratic Party [PDC] [word indistinct]. Vinicio Cerezo, PDC secretary general, congratulated Napoleon Duarte for his triumph and expressed the pleasure felt by this party at the victory of the Salvadoran PDC.

In Guatemala, the electoral fraud protested by the opposition parties, following the March elections, led to a coup d'etat which overthrew General Lucas Garcia's regime and installed a military junta, headed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt, it was recalled here.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT REJECTS NICARAGUAN PROTEST ON RAID

PA300437 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0047 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today denied that its army supports anti-Sandinist activities in Nicaraguan territory.

Press reports from Managua indicate that on 25 March a group of counterrevolutionaries supported by a sector of the Honduran Army attacked and burned the El Espino border post in Nicaraguan territory. The charge is attributed to a member of the Sandinist government junta and it is said that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a formal and energetic protest over the action of the former Somozist guardsmen to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat.

In a communique issued today, the Honduran Government stated that it has received no protest note from the Nicaraguan Government and that it is not aware of any armed action that was staged in Nicaraguan territory by Nicaraguans from Honduras.

The communique stated that in this regard, the Honduran Government "regrets the rashness with which the government of the neighboring country has acted on stating, without providing any proof, that the group of counterrevolutionaries was supported by a sector of the Honduran Army, a reckless charge that it categorically rejects."

The Honduran Government also describes as "inconsistent and illogical that at this time when Honduras has presented a specific proposal to internationalize peace in Central America, it would sponsor or promote subversive movements against a government of the region."

The Honduran Government noted that the third point of its peace proposal to the OAS Permanent Council calls for appropriate mechanisms, through international supervision and vigilance, to control the commitments acquired by the countries of the area. It also stated that "the Honduran Government is not interested in maintaining a climate of constant verbal confrontations or of any other nature with the Nicaraguan Government or any other government. On the contrary, it reiterates its firmest determination to have peace prevail in Central America."

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES NEW GUATEMALAN JUNTA

PA300358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2157 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today recognized the Guatemalan military junta and expressed its desire to maintain and strengthen existing cordial relations.

The Honduran Government communique indicated that it has taken due notice of the new Guatemalan Government's plan to "fulfill its international obligations and to respect the legal rules that govern the relations among states as well as human rights and the essential freedoms established in the various conventions on the subject."

The Honduran Government also told the Guatemalan Government that "it has noted with special satisfaction the public statements of Gen Efrain Rios Montt to the effect that the military junta will be soon calling for free and honest elections so that the Guatemalan people can democratically choose their highest authorities."

NICARAGUA

PROTEST SENT TO HONDURAS OVER BORDER ATTACKS

PA271830 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Note sent to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica by Nicaragua Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco 26 March]

[Text] I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency to report the latest of the deplorable armed attacks launched from Honduran territory against Nicaragua.

At 0130 on 25 March counterrevolutionary groups of former Somozist guardsmen and supported by a sector of the Honduran Army entered our territory from Honduras, attacking and burning the customs warehouse and installations at the El Espino border post. Another group of criminals fired machineguns at El Espino from Honduran territory to support this attack. When the counterrevolutionaries withdrew to Honduran territory, empty cartridges, an FAL rifle clip and some of the material used to cause the explosion and start the fire were found at the site.

At 0400 on the same day a group of six counterrevolutionaries who tried to attack the El Sacaton border post, 3 km southwest of El Espino, were discovered by sentries and a 25-minute exchange of fire took place. When the counterrevolutionaries withdrew to Honduran territory, they left behind two 60-mm mortar rounds, three FAL magazines -- one full and two empty -- three U.S.-made cartridges, one M-79 grenade launcher and a grenade for the launcher.

On 24 March, the (Somotiles) border post, 50 km northwest of Wiwili in Jinotega Department, was attacked by an unspecified number of counterrevolutionaries from Honduran territory. Two members of the Sandinist People's Army were wounded in the attack.

The Nicaraguan Government, through me, presents to the distinguished Government of Honduras its most energetic and firm protest over these new deliberate attacks, which constitute grave and unjustified aggression against our independence and territorial sovereignty and against the [word indistinct] and domestic peace of Nicaragua and the rest of the Central American region. It demands the explanations to which it has the right and it demands that the distinguished Government of Honduras once and for all take the necessary measures so that its territory will not continue to be usurped for this kind of action, which has been carried out against Nicaragua since January 1980, and so that it will preserve the good relations that should exist between our two governments. I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate my highest esteem to your excellency.

TINOCO COMMENTS ON SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

PA301354 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said yesterday afternoon that the Salvadoran elections show that the Salvadoran conflict can only be solved through a negotiated solution.

In commenting on Sunday's elections, Tinoco said that the large support given to the call issued by the Salvadoran revolutionaries urging the people not to go the polls, and the guerrillas' demonstration of force throughout the country, confirm that they are a force that must be taken into account in order to reach a political solution to the Salvadoran problem, which is also affecting the Central American area. Tinoco said that our government will issue a statement regarding these elections in the next few hours, stressing that this conflict can only be ended through a negotiated political solution.

We will now air the statement that Tinoco made yesterday afternoon: [Begin recording] The position of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government and the FSLN is that yesterday's results in El Salvador once more confirm that the only possible solution for the Salvadoran conflict is a neogtiated political solution. Yesterday's incidents reported by the international press, and the information received by the revolutionary government, confirm, according to our authorities, that the only political solution there is a negotiated solution with the indispensable participation of the Salvadoran popular and revolutionary forces, particularly the FMLN and the Democratic Revolutionary Front. [end recording]

Communique Issued

PA310115 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 31 Mar 82

[Official Communique No 4 issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 30 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] In view of the recent events in the sister republic of El Salvador, the Foreign Ministry feels it is necessary to state the following: Our revolutionary government, convinced that peace is essential for the integral development of peoples and nations, particularly in Central America, which is shaken today by the most serious crisis in its history, has undertaken a number of significant efforts to render that deep conviction a reality. We have made our viewpoints known in the highest international forums and we have made proposals that, in our view, guarantee the achievement of more just and in-depth solutions to the grave problems now affecting the region.

In regard to El Salvador, we agree with numerous governments that a dialogue among the parties in conflict is necessary to end the Salvadoran drama. We hold this point of view in accordance with a policy reflecting the principles necessary to the achievement of peace, for this crisis directly affects our revolution, since it could serve as a pretext for the intervention of foreign forces, which would do nothing but deepen and regionalize the conflict; and because we believe that the right to self-determination is the most sacred right of peoples; and because we feel solidarity with the just cause of our Salvadoran brothers.

We believe that the Salvadoran revolutionary organizations' influence over the people is a reality and that those organizations are now confronting the civilian-military junta that heads the government of that nation. This has been recognized by many governments within the international community. There has been an attempt to ignore this reality through an electoral process from which the most important of refugees who are the product of the war, have been excluded.

Reality has now shown that wherever the elections were held, they were characterized by extreme militarization or by the action of the people's organizations. These circumstances negate the legitimacy of the results. Reality also shows that the elections do not involve a solution of the conflict, since the war situation continues and grows worse. This is proven by the fact that Salvadoran patriots of the FMLN-Revolutionary Democratic Front have, since the eve of the elections, staged military activities that have broken the army's defensive lines in San Salvador and have fought in 11 of El Salvador's 14 cities [as heard], some of which are still under siege or are occupied.

Because of this, we once again call for persistence in the policy of neogtiations established in the peace proposals of the revolutionary forces of responsible governments, as this is the only possible means for a definite solution to the Central American crisis.

We also call for a definitive end to the militaristic alternatives that, protected by an alleged legitimacy as a result of these elections, could now reemerge with very grave consequences for peace and international stability, particularly in the region.

We call upon the U.S Government particularly, as a principal party in the conflict, to assume a mature and responsible attitude and to truly commit itself to the search for real solutions, which would make the peace, independence and development that we all desire feasible. [Dated] Managua, 30 March 1982, Foreign Ministry

Radio Station Commentary

PA301553 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "Who Are They Deceiving From Farce to Farce and Behind Aggression?"]

[Text] The farce was carried out and so was the propaganda plan. Meanwhile, the four rightist groups, which range from moderate to extremist, began to fight over the scraps and to attack one another. The news agencies at the service of imperialism are distorting facts by reporting a large voter turnout where there were more guardsmen than voters and by reproducing preplanned opinions on an exceptionally correct election, when it was the most irregular of all fraudulent elections in El Salvdaor.

The United States placed too many hopes that these elections would prolong its interventionist policy in Central America to just limit itself to implementing this farce. This wouldn't have been enough unless they were made credible and serious. Nothing was more efficient for this than the exceptionally correct propaganda methods which the Americans have mastered.

They believe that everything came out perfectly, but in this skeptical world nobody believes in elections carried out with the presence of tanks. And we have the docile regional organization, the OAS, which will have to remind everybody of its existence in Saint Lucia by endorsing this type of elections. It is not important that very few people believe in this endorsement. After all, the United States does not believe in them either, but they serve to cover the electoral process and after that the policy of bullets will become legal under a civilian rule obtained through the polls.

If the people's revolutionary action prevents a normal process through the seizure of airports, towns, cities and roads, who cares? After all, the people involved in those areas could not vote because they are poor and illiterate. In addition to these ugly qualities, these people committed the unforgivable by not believing in farces. And to top it all off, their votes are not needed in an electoral process that was carried out with a lot of experience in fraudulent matters. Even the voters can be spared. Nothing is as important as the elections themselves as a recourse to justify a policy of aggression. The elections only serve as a certificate of good democratic conduct for the genocidal dictatorship of military officers and reactionaries of El Salvador or any other place in the area so that they can have sufficient moral support at the moment when they accuse Nicaragua of totalitarianism with a foreign label and of disturbing the ideal system of life in Central America.

The treacherous oligarchs and bourgeois cannot accept -- on behalf of millions of illiterate peasants in the region -- the example given by the Nicaraguan revolution -- in agarian reform, for example. For this reason, the Salvadoran elections could not fail, although they did.

The personalities, the media and everything that is capable of reproducing ideologies will try to satisfy public opinion concerning the authenticity of the elections, their exemplary results and their holier-than-thou exploitation in the face of the destructive virus of communism.

God bless the Salvadoran elections. With this beatific license, the crimes of imperialism against the Central American peoples and sovereignty will cause no remorse and the pseudo-Christians and democrats who serve as accomplices will be excommunicated for helping to promote the plans of aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

This imperialist farce, the Salvadoran elections, will solve no conflict nor change the conditions which deprive their promoters -- the United States -- of any authority to enter into negotiations on this conflict based on imposition and disrespect for the interests of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Central America.

The decision has been made. Nicaragua continues to be willing to negotiate peace with dignity. But to the plot of imperialist criminals and pious individuals against our right to build our country's economy, to lay the groundwork for a free and fraternal society, to achieve our self-determination and to be respected as a people to the extent of our dignity, we say: They shall not pass.

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BAND

PA301945 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Interior Ministry communique]

[Text] The Interior Ministry reports to all citizens that on 25 March a counterrevolutionary band was dispersed in Comarca 1 Mono, 30 km from La Esperanza sector, in southern Zelaya. The 7th Region Sandinist Armed Forces started chasing the band several days ago until their area of operations was found in the areas known as (Cerro Pelon) and Casa Colorada near Comarca el Mono.

In the armed clash, two counterrevolutionaries were killed and 14 were arrested. The dead counterrevolutionaries are (Martin Campo Saleno), 20, and (Julian Saleno Lundi), 23, who had participated in terrorist and vandalistic actions in the zone known as (Partinal) Zapotal.

War and hunting arms were seized from the counterrevolutionary band, as well as other military materiel, such as shirts, belts and counterrevolutionary propaganda.

Issued in Managua on 27 March 1982. [Signed] Public Relations Department, Interior Ministry.

CORDOBA RIVAS ACCEPTS U.S. ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PA301445 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpts] In presenting his credentials, the new U.S. ambassador in Nicaragua said that his presence is a reaffirmation of the U.S. Government's desire to find peace.

Presenting his credentials to Rafael Cordoba Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, he said that his presence is a reaffirmation of his government's commitment to explore every path to peace. Unfortunately, this intent expressed by the ambassador doesn't coincide with the repeated threats of aggression by Ronald Reagan's administration.

Cordoba Rivas said in reply that our government is pleased with the desire for dialogue expressed by the new ambassador. He added that this is Nicaragua's desire also, because all we want is peace.

Here is part of what Cordoba Rivas said: [Begin recording] My government believes that the Central American countries require extensive social and economic changes which will bring them out of the long night of exploitation and underdevelopment so that the future will find happy peoples, free from foreign and domestic economic exploitation, free from hunger, and free from illiteracy. It is up to the developed and wealthy countries of the world to offer our countries their cooperation without discrimination or conditions.

The open dialogue which you request with my government is desired by us also. We hope that it will be as beneficial as that of your predecessor, Laurence Pezzulo. Rest assured, Mr Ambassador, that my government wants to have good relations with the U.S. Government and people and that our concern for peace is legitimate, a peace with justice and dignity, without impositions or interference. In this way we will attain the complete stability and security of the Central American countries. [end recording]

BORGE DISCUSSES EMERGENCY WITH FOREIGN MEDIA

PA300450 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Commander of the Revolution and Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez yesterday spoke with five journalists from major newspapers, including some from the United States. He spoke about the current state of national emergency and the specific actions being taken by imperialism against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. During the interview, which lasted over 30 minutes, the Nicaraguan minister explained that people are allowed to enter and leave the country as usual. Only political leaders and state officials cannot do so and this is because the country's current situation requires each Nicaraguan to be at his corresponding post.

Borge gave broad explanations about the destruction of the two bridges in northern and western Nicaragua. He also showed journalists a list of supplies and materiel left over from both criminal acts. Borge told the journalists that the state of national emergency is the legal instrument adopted by the revolution to defend itself against enemy attacks.

"There is no curfew in Nicaragua." "Everybody can walk around in the streets at whatever time they choose and enjoy themselves wherever they want," Borge said in response to a question posed by the Washington POST reporter.

"The Nicaraguan people want to avoid war." "We want to create the conditions so that war does not come about." "That is our immediate project," the Sandinist leader said.

The journalists brought up the border situation; especially on the banks of the Río Coco, where thousands of Miskitos were rescued from the claws of the Somozists by the revolutionary government and were relocated at Tasba Pri. On this issue, Borge told the journalists that the area is being guarded by border guards who keep some distance away from the border in order to avoid provocation.

Commander Borge explained to the journalists the serious contradictions raised by imperialism when it accuses Nicaragua. "They accuse us because we are going to become totalitarian, because we are going to arm ourselves; that is, they are accusing us of things we are not. They accuse us of what, according to them, we will become."

Another ridiculous way of accusing Nicaragua is that of saying that we send weapons to El Salvador. The truth is that if we did send arms to that country, such arms would necessarily have to pass through other neighboring countries, especially through Honduras. Then, why is Nicaragua the only country to be asked not to allow the transit of weapons through its territory? "That is another one of the illogical statements made by imperialism," Borge said.

The Washington POST journalist asked the interior minister what would happen with other major countries in case the United States invades Nicaragua. Borge explained that he hoped other countries had talked this week with the empire's top officials in order to arrive at a solution to the Central American issue.

Commander Borge said that the talks between Mitterrand and Reagan and between Castaneda and Haig could immediately contribute to a solution. He added that "the solution to this serious mistake being made by imperialism undoubtedly lies with the sensible men."

"And our desire is to hold talks and negotiate in order to achieve peace for Central America," he emphasized. "Whenever men understand that revolutions change the course of history for good and that there is no other way but to live with the world's reality, then we will be able to talk about understanding and live in peace," Commander Borge said finally.

ARCE TERMS SITUATION IN REGION 'MOST DANGEROUS'

PA270230 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Speech by Bayardo Arce at opening of the continental meeting of women 24 March in Managua -- recorded]

[Excerpts] I bring to this meeting fraternal greetings from the National Directorate of the FSLN at a moment when our brother Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, is going to UN headquarters to speak at the Security Council about the imminent danger of a large-scale U.S. military intervention. This is a serious threat to the independence and sovereignty of the Central American countries and to international peace and security.

We believe this event is taking place at a timely moment because the situation of our country and that of Central America is perhaps the most difficult and dangerous ever in Central America. It is very important for the Sandinist front to have all of you in our fatherland at a moment when the country is in a state of alert to face any aggression, no matter how large.

The situation in Central America is the result of a stubborn imperialist policy. Our efforts cannot be small when the world has seen that the situation has been led to a crisis that could result in a war that may involve 20 million Central Americans. Today, as part of its sinister policy, imperialism and some of its lackeys are accusing Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada of being responsible for the crisis in Latin America and especially in Central America.

The charges against these three countries and the threats against Cuba and Nicaragua stem from the fact that, despite the differences that the special conditions in each country impose, both countries can show the beneficial effects that the economic and social transformation, possible only when there are true revolutionary processes, have on the masses. They want to eliminate the examples because they don't want these examples followed by the Central American and Latin American people. An effort is being made to use the effects of the imperialist plunder, the effects of unjust distribution of wealth in many Latin American countries, by making us responsible for the economic, social, political (?and military) contradictions that emerge in countries undoubtedly for internal reasons.

This is why we should not be surprised if, despite the general concern over the way events are moving in Central America, the U.S. Government has ignored all the peace proposals that have been made up to now. Despite all efforts, no one can guarantee nowadays that the announced election process with which the United States wants to solve the Salvadoran crisis can be held. No one in the world can say today that if the elections fail, the United States will not go through with the thousands of threats made against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people in recent months allegedly to defend its so-called vital interests in Central America.

The movement of U.S. troops, military exercises in several countries of the region, the spy flights, the spy ships, terrorist actions sponsored by the CIA, the recent arming of counterrevolutionary groups -- all this has to be interpreted by Nicaragua as indications that even if U.S. policy is not closed to possibilities of dialogue and talks, that policy is now being geared toward preparing aggression.

We have resorted to the UN Security Council to provide specific information about the dang signs to which I have referred and to announce the steps that in Nicaragua's opinion are the only ones that can be implemented realistically to stop aggression against El Salvador and Nicaragua. Nicaraguans don't know if such aggression will be extended to all the Central American region.

We think that perhaps the UN body can act to try to stop a holocaust in Central America. In addition, we will have the mobilization capacity of all the people of the world. They will make demands on their governments and make themselves felt in every corner of the world because the people condemn and reject any kind of aggression in Central America.

At this moment, not only political pressure is necessary. If we are not able to stop this sinister plan of the Reagan administration's strategists, it is possible that we may again have to go through the experiences of Sandino, who had in his ranks, just as the Sandinist front had during the final offensive, brigades of volunteer fighters from all over the world. Without a doubt these fighters will be on the side of the Central American people to face any kind of aggression. [applause] Our Sandinist women will be able to tell you that we envisage international solidarity as something more than just a concept, that it has tangible consequences in our nation. We have gone as far as establishing that without solidarity it is impossible to speak of revolution.

Our delegates will surely make you aware of our position so that you may speak on behalf of the Nicaraguan women and people and so that the imperialists can hear clearly the message that Nicaragua deeply wants peace, that we have struggled and will continue struggling to strengthen and deepen this state of peace and that because we want peace we are prepared to defend it to the last Nicaraguan man, and this means that we will also defend it to the last Nicaraguan woman. [applause]

In greeting you, in wishing you successful and positive work sessions favoring humanity's just causes, the FSLN, this Nicaraguan vanguard at the head of the men and women of our country in any struggle, wants to invite you to become internationalist militiawomen for the cause of peace. Free fatherland or death! [applause]

BARRICADA: LA PRENSA ON 'ENEMY'S BANDWAGON'

PA300433 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] In today's issue, BARRICADA states that no one should be mistaken, because LA PRENSA is undertaking an open and barefaced provocation. LA PRENSA has gotten on the enemy's bandwagon and it is quickly advancing to the field of provocations. It is preparing the conditions that will force the revolutionary government to take more energetic measures and thus LA PRENSA will be able to appear as a victim before the international community.

Two very significant events cannot be overlooked. One of them was the maneuver that occurred a day before Commander Daniel Ortega's appearance at the UN Security Council. The other occurred yesterday with the holding of the Salvadoran electoral farce.

In the first case, it was clear and obvious that both the Ramiro Sacasa Coordinating Board with its sell-out document and LA PRENSA with its provocative articles and tendentious reports planned very well the suspension of that day's issue in order to give Mrs Kirkpatrick evidence and arguments with which to attack Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people have been witnesses of this.

Everyone heard the uncontrolled ambassador come out in defense of the new Adolfo Diaz [Nicaraguan president in 1912 who called in U.S. troops].

Yesterday, Sunday, LA PRENSA did not circulate on purpose, taking advantage of the Salvadoran situation at the same time that it used its connection abroad, the IAPA and other allies in already known embassies. LA PRENSA intended to spread the infamy that the revolutionary government had closed it. They even circulated an offensive and infamous leaflet which was openly provocative against the revolution, recklessly challenging our laws.

Their mask is coming off and their proclaimed patriotism is being seen for what it is; an express and conscious interest in discrediting the revolution through open provocation. LA PRENSA has begun to sail on another boat but it would be well for it not to underestimate Sandino's people.

DEFENSE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ANTIREGIME ATTACK

PA261751 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0050 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Communique No 10, issued by the Defense Ministry Public Relations Section on 25 March in Managua]

[Text] The Defense Ministry public relations section reports:

1. At 0130 today, a group of counterrevolutionaries formed of former Somozist guards and supported by a sector of the Honduran Army, penetrated our territory from Honduras, attacking and burning the customs warehouse and installations at the El Espino border post. Another group of criminals supporting this action fired machineguns at El Espino from Honduran territory. When the counterrevolutionaries withdrew to Honduras, empty cartridges and a bullet clip for FAL rifles and some of the materials used to cause the explosion and start the fire were found at the site.

2. At 0400 on the same day, six counterrevolutionaries who tried to attack the El Sacaton border post, 3 km southwest of El Espino, were located by a border patrol and a 25-minute exchange of fire resulted. When the counterrevolutionaries fled to their refuge in Honduran territory, they left behind two 60mm mortar rounds, three ammunition clips for FAL rifles -- one full and two empty -- three U.S. made cartridges, a M79 grenade-launcher and a grenade for the launcher.

3. At 2200 yesterday, an unidentified plane strafed a Pescanica fishing boat 10 miles northeast of Monkey Point.

4. No Sandinist people's army casualties were reported in any of the aggressions. The aggressions are part of a long series of others already carried out against our country from the counterrevolutionary bases in Honduran territory, with the approval and participation of military elements of the neighbor country.

[Dated] Managua, 25 March 1982; year of unity against aggression. [Signed] Defense Ministry public relations section.

REBELS REPORT ATTACKS ON CUSTOMS, GUARD POSTS

PA291633 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Last week we received official Communique No 8 issued by the Nicaraguan democratic forces somewhere on our fatherland's soil. The communique informs all Nicaraguans about new battles and military operations by anticommunist guerrillas in the nation's territory.

On 25 March 1982, at dawn, freedom commandos of the Nicaraguan democratic forces attacked the front's customs post at El Espino from three different directions.

This place was used to secretly send out criminal weapons and genocidal mercenaries to the sister Central American republics to wreak bloodshed and communist misfortune on our brothers on the isthmus. Our freedom commandos succeeded in seizing the dictatorship's [word indistinct] customs installations within 1 hour and 15 minutes.

The Nicaraguan democratic forces, vanguard of a betrayed people, informs all Nicaraguans that as a result of the fighting and seizure of the post at El Espino, the genocidal forces of the dictatorship were annihilated. The annihilation was complete. The installations were seriously damaged. After successfully completing their anticommunist guerrilla operation, the commandos withdrew in an orderly fashion to their respective bases of operation somewhere on our fatherland's soil.

We also report to our people that in the vicinity of Cinco Pinos, Chinandega Department, in northern Nicaragua, commandos of the Nicaraguan democratic forces attacked the dictatorship's command post known as (El Zapaton) in a coordinated manner. This clash took place early on Thursday, 25 March 1982. Reports reaching the general command indicate that the frontist enemy suffered eight casualties, including six sentries of the mangy dogs' (El Zapaton) command post who were killed. Our fighters suffered no casualty.

Fulfilling our duty of keeping our people informed, the Nicaraguan democratic forces reports that in the coastal town of Alamikamba, other freedom commandos engaged in a fierce and prolonged battle with genocidal troops of the dictatorship who were conducting criminal mop-up operations in the area. The clash lasted approximately 6 hours, starting at 1600 on Wednesday, 24 March and ending at approximately 2000 the same day. Our freedom commandos inflicted six casualties on the dictatorship's forces, including four dead. Only two of our fighters were wounded.

The criminal frontist dictatorship is moving Soviet-made helicopter gunships to the area to launch genocidal reconnaissance operations against the area's residents. [words indistinct] urge all residents and inhabitants of nearby areas to be on the alert and adopt strict security measures required to protect themselves and their relaties because the dictatorship is sending in Soviet-made helicopter gunships to take reprisals against innocent people.

The Nicaraguan democratic forces report to the entire Nicaraguan people that it will continue broadcasting reports through this station concerning the development of this war for true national liberation, which is already brewing in Nicaragua's mountains.

In concluding, the communique says we will defeat communism with God and patriotism. General Staff of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force. Issued somewhere on our fatherland's soil.

Battle at Aguas Buenas

PA291713 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Yesterday, 27 March, freedom commandos of the Nicaraguan democratic forces engaged in heavy fighting with murderous troops of the dictatorship stationed at the command post in Aguas Buenas, jurisdiction of Cinco Pinos, Chinandega Department.

In fact, the commandos of the Nicaraguan democratic forces attacked the genocidal command post of Aguas Buenas by surprise yesterday at 0500 in the area of Cinco Pinos, in northern Nicaragua. Infantrymen with artillery support participated in the battle. They suffered 10 casualties during the fighting. Later on, countless elements were taken to the hospitals in the capital in helicopters. We repeat, the battle began at 0500 and lasted until 1130. Our freedom commandos regret the death of one of our companeros, a Nicaraguan who sacrificed his life to give our compatriots the freedom they so eagerly hope for.

RADIO HAVANA RIDICULES NEW U.S. WHITE PAPER

PA301946 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government continues bent on finding some excuse to justify its aggressive policy in Central America and the Caribbean. It has now released a new white paper, the second in a year, to try to convince the already disbelieving U.S. and world public that in the past few months Cuba and Nicaragua have increased every support for the Salvadoran guerrillas.

However, this document does not offer any evidence whatsoever to confirm the U.S. accusations. To the contrary, this new paper has become a boomerang because it reveals the multiple acts of espionage being carried out against Cuba and Nicaragua by the CIA and other similar organizations of the United States and several other countries in the area.

On more than one occasion Cuban President Fidel Castro has affirmed that our country has not sent men or arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas, and has challenged the State Department and the Pentagon to present evidence to prove their charges to the contrary. The imperialists have not responded to this challenge, but continue to prepare documents that prove nothing, like this new white paper.

In reality, the U.S. Government has fallen prey to its own trap. The U.S. citizens are increasingly more concerned over the economic and warmongering policies of the Reagan Government. Recent polls revealed that 2/3 of the U.S. population is afraid that the United States is going to convert the Caribbean and Central America into a new Vietnam, and therefore disapprove of Reagan's policy toward that Latin American region.

Furthermore, several U.S. allies in Europe have expressed their disagreement with this policy and are opposed to possible direct U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. In view of these facts that demonstrate a lack of support from the public and from many capitalist governments, the U.S. Government is eagerly seeking some shred of evidence, no matter how small, to justify its policy against Cuba and Nicaragua. It is also bent on rejecting a political solution in El Salvador. Such a solution could be reached by means of negotiations between all of the parties involved in the conflict, as suggested in the peace proposal presented in Managua by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, which was received with approval by the peoples of the world.

Insofar as Cuba is concerned, the U.S. Government is seeking a confrontation and is using punitive measures. Yankee warships prowl along our coasts. Preparations are being made for a radio station that will be devoted mainly to attacking the Cuban revolution, and the economic blockade has been intensified. In a similar manner, the imperialists continue to train counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin in Florida, for the purpose of forming terrorist groups to perpetrate armed attacks on Cuba.

With the objective of safeguarding its spurious interests, and without taking into account the increasingly worse living conditions that the peoples of the area are experiencing, the U.S. Government has created an extremely dangerous situation in Central America and the Caribbean. The Washington government should remember its resounding failure in Vietnam and realize that if it were to create a similar situation in Central America and the Caribbean it would suffer a disgraceful defeat just like the one it suffered in Southeast Asia.

SALVADORAN ELECTION RESULTS, REACTIONS VIEWED

FL302023 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] While the final results of the electoral farce held Sunday in El Salvador are not yet known, the guerrillas continue their victorious attacks on the army in eastern, central and northern El Salvador. The U.S. Embassy has turned into the meeting room for the right and ultraright, which are discussing the formation of a provisional government with the guidance and support of U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton.

Latest official results show 426,410 alleged votes, of which 36.7 percent went to the Christian Democrats, 25.3 percent to the Nationalist Republican Alliance, 14.2 percent to the National Conciliation Party and 8.3 percent to Democratic Action.

Roberto d'Aubuisson, the fascist butcher who leads the ultrarightist alliance, already sees himself the winner of the election organized by Washington. He said that the foundation had been laid for a coalition among the three extreme rightist groups which came in third, fourth and fifth in the balloting. D'Aubuisson shamelessly asserted that he had been told at the U.S. embassy that one civilian and two good military men already had the support of the U.S. Government.

However, the alleged vote counting seems to have been interrupted because of the lack of communications with the country's rural areas, the scene of violent clashes between the guerrillas and the army. The rebels control Usulutan, the fourth most important city in the country, and many actions have taken place in the past few hours in Morazan, San Miguel, San Vicente and Chalatenango.

Reporting on the fraudulent election, U.S. television had no choice but to show the repression: soldiers armed to the teeth, corpses lying on the streets and the scared faces of people who have been beaten up and forced to vote. Nevertheless, the Washington government hastened to announce officially that Sunday's election was a triumph for democracy.

Elsewhere it was learned that an intensive battle to thwart attempts at negotiations in Central America and the Caribbean is raging in the White House and Congress, according to the New York POST. The most conservative rightwingers in the Reagan administration are determined to block negotiations. The campaign is headed by Yankee Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick and Republican Senators Jesse Helms and Steven Symms. The New York POST notes that they have proposed an amendment asking the executive branch to do its utmost to contain Marxist expansion in the Western Hemisphere. The newspaper notes that if the amendment is approved, Reagan would face the following option: If he opposes it, he will displease his extreme right followers; if he approves it, he denies any attempt to promote a negotiated settlement to the area's conflict.

Meanwhile, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat has said that the election in El Salvador does not alter Mexico's Central American peace proposal and that it remains an alternative for detente in the area. Panama replied to the electoral farce in El Salvador through its president, Aristides Royo, who asserted that the election alone was no solution and that only negotiation will put an end to the bloodbath.

CASTRO SAYS NONALIGNED WILL STAND BY NICARAGUA

LD261920 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Mar (JANA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of al-Fatah revolution, received a message from the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, current chairman of the nonaligned movement, stressing that the group will stand by Nicaragua in the face of any U.S. aggression against its territories.

The group pledged solidarity with Nicaragua to defend its sacred right for freedom and self-defence.

CARICOM ALLOCATES SEVEN INDUSTRIES TO DOMINICA

FL302059 Bridgetown CANA in English 2059 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 30 Mar (CANA) -- Dominica expects establishment of seven new industries with investment more than 23 million dollars (U.S.), according to an official statement here today. The government statement said the industries -- allocated to Dominica during last weekend's meeting of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) industry ministers in Roseau -- would bring an additional 300 jobs for locals.

The ventures are in the main agro-based and take into account the island's large forest reserves. The construction of prefabricated housing, food processing, the production of plywood and veneers, wooden furniture, snacks, honey and wax, starches and doors.

The Dominica Government said it used its Eastern Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) allocation of wood products to justify requests for local placement of some wood-based industries within the wider CARICOM scheme. Dominica's representative at the weekend CARICOM meeting, economist Percival Marie said this country was already geared to working on its allocation, since the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) was prepared to finance the final feasibility studies on those allocations and other agencies have indicated their willingness to assist Dominica in its promotion efforts.

Eugenia Charles, prime minister and minister of trade, was also quoted by the government statement as expressing satisfaction at the outcome of the meeting. Miss Charles said she was "extremely happy" that the industries allocated to Dominica would make use of the island's indigenous materials.

CARICOM officials attending the meeting here expressed satisfaction at its outcome, noting that 16 of the 24 industries presented to the ministers were allocated.

BARBADOS

ADAMS: GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TOLERATE CORRUPTION

FL301510 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Describing opposition charges of corruption in the area of immigration as a high-class form of character assassination, Prime Minister Tom Adams said yesterday that there could be no suggestion of government tolerating any element of corruption which it could substantiate upon thorough investigation.

Mr Adams was responding to criticisms of government's immigration policies and certain other charges made by opposition MP Mr Branford Taitt about persons accepting money to arrange for work permits and resident status for foreigners.

The prime minister said he would always defend parliamentary democracy and Parliament as a place of privilege but he felt that Parliament must be able to discipline itself.

He added that if MPs had information of any corruption in the immigration area that they should either lay it before him in writing, if necessary, or in Parliament and he would pass it on to the minister concerned with that portfolio.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCE NEW CABINET

FL310035 Bridgetown CANA in English 0021 GMT 31 Mar 82

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 30 Mar (CANA) -- A new 12-member cabinet, headed by a 44-year-old economist, Henri Neyhorst, will be sworn in tomorrow to replace a civilian administration the military forced to resign in February.

The military authorities today announced the new cabinet, with Neyhorst to serve as prime minister and finance minister. Mr Neyhorst served briefly as finance minister after the February 1980 coup that toppled Prime Minister Henk Arron's government.

Six ministers in the last government have been re-appointed including former Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp, who had been sacked. Dr Frank Leeflang, who was minister of home affairs, now has justice added to his responsibilities. Harold Rusland continues to be the minister of education, while Sergeant Major Badrisien Sital has retained his position as the minister of health. Mr Mohamed Ataolaha remains the minister for public works and transport, while Iwan Fong Poen, who was minister of economic affairs, will head a restructured Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Newcomers to cabinet positions are Dr Glen Sankatsingh, minister of welfare and labour, Battalion Commander Major Henk Fernandes minister responsible for the army and police; Lt Iwan Graanoost, minister for culture, youth, sports and information, Eric Tjon Kie Sim, minister for development, and Jan Sariman, minister of agriculture.

Following is the 12-member cabinet Suriname's military authorities announced to run this former Dutch colony:

Henri Neyhorst	Prime Minister, finance minister
Harvey Naarendorp	Foreign minister
Frank Leeflang	Home affairs, justice
Harold Rusland	Education
Sgt Major Badrisien Sital	Health
Mohamed Ataolaha	Public works and transport
Iwan Fong Poen	Trade and industry
Glen Sankatsingh	Welfare and labour
Major Henk Fernandes	The army and police
Lt Iwan Graanoost	Culture, youth, sport, information
Eric Tjon Kie Sim	Development
Jan Sariman	Agriculture

MILITARY AUTHORITY MEMBER ABOARD LOST HELICOPTER

FL310044 Bridgetown CANA in English 0031 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 30 Mar (CANA) -- An air and sea search for a helicopter carrying a member of the four-man military authority running Suriname, Major Henk Fernandes, was continuing today. The helicopter was reported missing during an internal flight last Sunday. The military authority said the American pilot, Voster Ford, had radioed the airport about 5:30 a.m. on Sunday to say bad weather had forced him off course. There was no further contact with the helicopter.

Major Fernandes was to have been sworn in tomorrow as minister for army and police affairs in a 12-member cabinet replacing the Henk Chin A Sen administration the military authority forced to resign on February 4 after differences of opinion.

Another army officer, Batallion Commander Lieutenant Norman Mianda, and two sergeants were on board the helicopter which disappeared during a trip from Coronie in southwestern Suriname to the capital, Paramaribo. A French Government helicopter has joined in the search.